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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO
09/982,554	10/18/2001	Mathias C. Zohoungbogbo	601-17c1	8007
75	90 04/15/2004		EXAM	INER
SOFER & HAROUN L.L.P. 317 MADISON AVENUE			HUI, SAN MING R	
SUITE 910	AVENUE		ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
NEW YORK, NY 10017			1617	

DATE MAILED: 04/15/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

····		Application No.	Applicant(s)	
		09/982,554	ZOHOUNGBOGBO, MATHIAS C.	
	Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit	
		San-ming Hui	1617	
Ti Period for R	he MAILING DATE of this communication ap	pears on the cover sheet with the	correspondence address	
A SHOR THE MAI - Extension: after SIX (- If the perio - If NO perio - Failure to Any reply	TENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPL LING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION. s of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1. 6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. od for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a rep od for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute received by the Office later than three months after the mailin tent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be tir ly within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) day will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from e. cause the application to become ABANDONE	mely filed ys will be considered timely. the mailing date of this communication.	
Status				
1)⊠ Re	sponsive to communication(s) filed on 10 D	<u> Pecember 2003</u> .		
2a)∏ Thi	s action is FINAL . 2b)⊠ This	s action is non-final.		
	ce this application is in condition for allowa			
clo	sed in accordance with the practice under <i>l</i>	Ex parte Quayle, 1935 C.D. 11, 4	53 O.G. 213.	
Disposition (of Claims			
4)⊠ Cla	im(s) <u>27-39 and 41-44</u> is/are pending in the	e application.		
	Of the above claim(s) 27-39 and 41-43 is/a			
	im(s) is/are allowed.			
	im(s) <u>44</u> is/are rejected.			
	im(s) is/are objected to.			
8)∐ Cla	im(s) are subject to restriction and/o	or election requirement.		
Application I	Papers			
9) <u></u> The	specification is objected to by the Examine	er.		
	drawing(s) filed on is/are: a) acc		Examiner.	
	licant may not request that any objection to the			
	lacement drawing sheet(s) including the correct			
11)∐ The	oath or declaration is objected to by the Ex	caminer. Note the attached Office	Action or form PTO-152.	
Priority unde	er 35 U.S.C. § 119			
a)⊠ A	nowledgment is made of a claim for foreign II b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of: ☐ Certified copies of the priority document:		-(d) or (f).	
2.	-		on No	
3.	Copies of the certified copies of the prior			
	application from the International Bureau	ม (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).		
* See t	he attached detailed Office action for a list	of the certified copies not receive	d.	
Attachment(s)				
) Notice of R	References Cited (PTO-892)	4) Interview Summary		
 Notice of D Information 	Oraftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) In Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)	Paper No(s)/Mail Da 5) Notice of Informal Pa	te atent Application (PTO-152)	
Paper No(s)/Mail Date	6) Other:		

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DETAILED ACTION

Continued Examination Under 37 CFR 1.114

A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on December 10, 2003 has been entered.

The cancellation of claim 40 and the addition of claims 41-44 in amendments filed December 10, 2003 are acknowledged.

Newly submitted claims 41-43 and amended claims 27-39 are directed to an invention that is independent or distinct from the invention originally claimed for the following reasons: the claims are drawn to a dietary weight loss method whereas the claims before amendments were drawn to a method of treating the side effects of ketogenic diet. The two method are having two different functions and therefore, they are distinct and unrelated from each other.

Since applicant has received an action on the merits for the originally presented invention, this invention has been constructively elected by original presentation for prosecution on the merits. Accordingly, claims 27-29 and 41-43 are withdrawn from consideration as being directed to a non-elected invention. See 37 CFR 1.142(b) and MPEP § 821.03.

Claim 44 will be examined to the extent they read on the elected invention.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

The following is a quotation of the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall contain a written description of the invention, and of the manner and process of making and using it, in such full, clear, concise, and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and use the same and shall set forth the best mode contemplated by the inventor of carrying out his invention.

Claim 44 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as failing to comply with the enablement requirement. The claim(s) contains subject matter which was not described in the specification in such a way as to enable one skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and/or use the invention.

In the instant case, the specification does not enable any person skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to use the invention commensurate in scope with these claims. The instant specification fails to provide information that would allow the skilled artisan to practice the instant invention without undue experimentation. Attention is directed to *In re Wands*, 8 USPQ2d 1400 (CAFC 1988) at 1404 where the court set forth the eight factors to consider when assessing if a disclosure would have required undue experimentation. Citing *Ex parte Forman*, 230 USPQ 546 (BdApls 1986) at 547 the court recited eight factors:

- 1) the quantity of experimentation necessary.
- 2) the amount of direction or guidance provided,
- 3) the presence of absence of working examples,
- 4) the nature of the invention,

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- 5) the state of the prior art,
- 6) the relative skill of those in the art
- 7) the predictability of the art, and
- 8) the breadth of the claims.

Applicant fails to set forth the criteria that define the useful synergistic combination of "benfluorex, ursodesoxycolic acid, metformin, and pancreatine IX F.U." as herein claimed. Additionally, Applicant fails to provide information allowing the skilled artisan to ascertain these compounds without undue experimentation. In the instant case, no example is set forth the synergistic combination of "benfluorex, ursodesoxycolic acid, metformin, and pancreatine IX F.U.", thereby failing to provide sufficient working examples. It is note that synergistic effect is unpredictable, requiring each embodiment to be individually assessed for physiological activity. Examiner notes that synergistic effect has to be demonstrated; and in the instant case, no data was demonstrated such effect. The instant claims read on any amount of "benfluorex, ursodesoxycolic acid, metformin, and pancreatine IX F.U.", necessitating an exhaustive search for the embodiments suitable to practice the claimed invention. Applicants fail to provide information sufficient to practice the claimed invention, absent undue experimentation.

The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

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Claims 44 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

The recitation "produces a <u>synergistic</u> effect of reducing concentration of a plurality of internal body chemicals." in claim 44, lines 3-4 renders the claims indefinite as to method steps required to achieve the recited results.

The recitation of "a plurality of internal body chemicals" in claim 44 renders the claims indefinite as to what internal body chemicals encompassed thereby.

Claim 44 is drawn to a method of treating persons who is subject to ketogenic diet that suffers from the side effect of ketogenic diet employing agents such as benfluorex, ursodesoxycolic acid, metformin, and pancreatine IX F.U.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham* v. *John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:

1. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.

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2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.

3. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.

4. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.

Claim 44 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Marquie et al. (Life Sciences,1998; 63(1):65-76), Pentikainen et al. (Annals of Medicine, 1990; 22:307-312), and Poupon et al. (Hepatology, 1993; 17(4): 577-582) in view of Spasmo-canulase[®] Bitab[®] package insert (July 1989), references of record.

Marquie et al. teaches benfluorex as useful in treating hypercholesterolemia (See abstract, also page74, whole page).

Pentikain et al. teaches the cholesterol lowering affect of metformin (See the abstract, also page 309, Table 2).

Poupon et al. teaches ursodesoxycholic acid as useful in lowering hypercholesterolemia (See particularly the abstract).

The references do not expressly teach the method of treating the side effects of a ketogenic diet with the combination of benfluorex, metformin and ursodesoxycholic acid. The references do not expressly teach the herein claimed amount ratio employed. The references do not expressly teach the employment of pancreatin and sodium dehydrocholate with benfluorex and metformin.

Spasmo-canulase[®] Bitab[®] package insert teaches Spasmo-canulase[®] Bitab[®], which contains pancreatin and sodium dehydrocholate, is useful in treating abdominal camps associated with flatulence.

One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to treat side effects of a ketogenic diet (hypercholesterolemia being one of the side effects of ketogenic diet)

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with the combination of benfluorex, metformin and ursodesoxycholic acid. Combining and employing two or more agents which are known to be useful to lowering hypercholesterolemia individually into a single method useful for the very same purpose (treating hypercholesterolemia) is prima facie obvious. See *In re Kerkhoven* 205 USPQ 1069. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to incorporate pancreatin and sodium dehydrocholate in the treatment method herein because Spasmo-canulase® Bitab®, which contains pancreatin and sodium dehydrocholate, is known for relieving abdominal cramps associated with flatulence. Since flatulence and abdominal cramps are the common side effects of metformin, employing Spasmo-canulase® Bitab® would be reasonably expected to be effective in relieving the side effects of metformin and be useful in the herein claimed method, which utilize metformin. Furthermore, the optimization of result effect parameters (i.e., dosage range, dosing regimens) is obvious as being within the skill of the artisan.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to San-ming Hui whose telephone number is (703) 305-1002. The examiner can normally be reached on Mon 9:00 to 1:00, Tu - Fri from 9:00 to 6:00.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Sreeni Padmanabhan, PhD., can be reached on (571) 272-0629. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

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Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

San-ming Hui

Patent Examiner

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